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## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Carnival Scheme Likely to Fall Through—Bread Rising in Price.

A Serious Break in the Cornwall Canal—Investigation Demanded.

Proposed Line of Clyde-Built Boats Between Montreal and Toronto.

## CANADIAN.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Oct. 10.—The steamer Finchley, Capt. Reaburn, grain laden from New Orleans, bound to United Kingdom, whilst coming into harbor to bunker coal, ran too close to south bar light and grounded about 3 a.m. She is discharging her cargo with lighters. She is in no danger unless the weather becomes stormy. The schooner Hattie B., in ballast also, ran ashore last night in this harbor near Crawley's Creek.

SHELBURNE, Oct. 10.—Leda Montagne, accused of the murder of her husband, has been acquitted. Lemieux's address in her defence is pronounced the most powerful and eloquent ever delivered in this district. All were deeply moved by the pathetic appeal. The Crown prosecutor had an arduous task to restore the feelings of the jurors, and afterwards made an able address, which lasted three hours. The jury deliberated two hours.

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—Miss Ryan, a young woman of Winnipeg, was robbed on Monday night by a man who undertook to show her the way from the depot to a hotel. Instead of taking her to her destination he led her along Front street, and at a dark corner snatched her watch containing fifty dollars, some jewellery and a ticket for Sault Ste. Marie. A purse containing twenty dollars, which she had dropped from the watch, was afterwards found where she struggled with the thief for the possession of her property.

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—Mr. Gormully, barrister, was interviewed this morning respecting the line of action he intended to pursue in regard to the claim of the Red River Valley railway to cross the Pembina branch of the C. P. R. "I have not heard from Attorney-General Martin," said he, "therefore I can't say anything yet. Mr. Martin may insist upon his right to cross the C. P. R. and go on with the work, or he may unite in framing a case, but I can't say so. Until I hear further I shall do nothing."

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—The Empire, the chief government organ in Canada, asks: "Has it ever happened in the history of the world that one country took such liberty with the possessions of another as the United States are taking with Canada without having first consulted upon going to war with the invaded nation?" And after a long argument in the negative, it says: "We are five millions of British subjects, and although in the past we have submitted peacefully to the United States, the time has at length arrived when, on both sides of the international boundary, all fair-minded men must agree that the dignity and honor of both countries call for the abandonment of an attitude which conveys a standing insult and menace to the Canadian Dominion."

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—When he speaks at Birmingham in November an attempt will be made to take Mr. Gladstone's speech in one of Mr. Edison's photographs. If successful the photograph will be carried around the country as the speech repeated in town halls and clubs as delivered by Mr. Gladstone in his own tone and voice. The photograph will, in fact, become a sort of mechanical Gladstone, multiplying his persuasive influence, and is likely to become a great educator because of the novelty of the idea.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—The executive of the home mission committee of the Presbyterian church met yesterday in St. Andrew's church. Claims were passed for home mission work, for the six months ending September 30, amounting to \$22,000, and for augmented congregations, amounting to \$12,000. Encouraging reports were made of the mission work in Algoma, Muskoka, British Columbia, Manitoba and the Northwest. The committee made a large number of new grants to mission fields and augmented congregations for the next six months.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—Tom Buckley, a notorious tough, tried yesterday on the charge of murdering his paramour, Bertha Usher, alias Robinson, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

at JOHN, N.B., Oct. 11.—There were three fatalities in this vicinity yesterday. Thomas Wallace, a young man under the influence of liquor, lay down on the railway track and was found with his arms horribly mangled, and other injuries which will cause death. George Golding, 60 years of age, fell on a rotary saw in Jordan & Stetson's mill, and was almost cut in two. Death was instantaneous. An 18-year-old boy named Irvine was drowned in Millford river.

KINGSTON, Oct. 11.—The startling announcement came out in evidence at the assize court that the convicts in the penitentiary had the free use of razors for shaving purposes. This so excited the grand jury that they recommended that in future the convicts be prohibited the use of dangerous weapons.

KINGSTON, October 11.—A lad named "Mulan," of Clear Lake, was in rowing yesterday with a cousin aged nineteen years, named Wilson. Whelan had a firearm, and apparently without malice said he would shoot Wilson. He pointed the weapon and fired. The ball entered Wilson's breast near the heart. Both went home, and a tough Wilson was ill he did not tell what had happened for some days. Towards the close of last week he sank rapidly, and died on Sunday. An inquest is being held.

KINGSTON, Oct. 11.—The election in Front town is quietly progressing. No one doubts that Smith will be elected.

St. John, Oct. 11.—Large bodies of men are repairing the washouts on the New Brunswick railway. It is hoped to make connection with Maine to day. The dam-

age is very great. Bridges have been carried away, mill property damaged, and timber lost. The River St. John, at Fredericton, is within a few inches of high spring freshets. Eight million feet of logs, which had been jammed at Grand Falls, came down yesterday with a rush, but it is expected they will be caught at Fredericton.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—The Windsor hotel has withdrawn its subscription of \$2,500 to the carnival in consequence of Hogan, of the St. Lawrence Hotel, not to subscribe. There is a likelihood of the carnival falling through.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—Bread has risen two cents since September, and a further rise of four cents is to be made by the end of the week. The bakers claim they are now loafing fifty cents on a barrel of flour. There is great demand for brown bread in consequence.

KINGSTON, Oct. 11.—As was generally expected, Frontenac went Conservative in the local election to-day. Hugh Smith was elected by a majority of 99.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—R. S. White, M.P. for Cardwell, was banquipped by the Junior Conservative club, of which he is president, this evening. The gathering was a brilliant affair. In addition to Hon. Mr. Chaplain and Mr. Tailon, it included all the leading Conservatives, French and English, in the district.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—As far as heard from J. C. Duane, Reformer, is elected as mayor of Elgin by about one hundred majority. Dr. Wiltonburgh, Conservative, is returned in Northumberland with a majority of 16.

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—Addresses of welcome will be presented to Lord Stanley tomorrow by the St. Andrew's and Sons of England societies.

KINGSTON, Oct. 11.—News from West Port is to the effect that a murder occurred near that place. A young man was set upon by the husband of a woman to whom he was paying attention, shot and mortally wounded. The young man is said to have made a confession of facts before his death.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—A joint meeting of the board of regents, Victoria university, and Methodist general conference advisory board to day, by a vote of 22 to 15, adopted a motion of Chancellor Barwash for immediate federation of Victoria and Toronto universities, and the removal of the former to this city.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—Rosa, McLaren & Co., of Ottawa, will have in operation on the Fraser river, B.C., next June, a sawmill with a capacity of seventy million feet.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—The Minister of Customs is formulating a method for the more vigorous enforcement of customs regulations along the boundary line of Southwestern Manitoba.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—The reports sent to Winnipeg relative to the Manitoba grain standards are not correct. A decision has not yet been reached, but it is believed Manitoba's interests will be fairly considered.

KINGSTON, Oct. 12.—Smith's majority in Frontenac is 54, with one place to hear from, which will not materially change the vote.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—The elections for St. Jean Baptiste ward vacancy in the city council yesterday resulted in a tie—both Ed. Lee and Dr. Gorman receiving 622 votes. At the election in March Gorman polled 795 against 775 for Lee.

KINGSTON, Oct. 12.—The Kingston & Smith's Falls railway scheme is now before the people. To build the line the municipalities will be asked to give \$224,000, divided thus—Kingston, \$150,000; Smith's Falls, \$25,000, and townships ranging from \$2,000 to \$4,000.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Buffalo says: Two small cases of small pox were reported to the board of health yesterday. These cases are in the Vaukromberg family. A mother, who is ill from confinement, and a child about a year old, are the victims of the disease.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—Collector of Customs Patton was found dead in his office this morning.

CORNWALL, Oct. 12.—Two hundred feet of canal bank gave way this morning opposite Moulinette. The water for six or seven miles on each side rushed out in the rapids. The break is very serious and it will take three weeks to repair it, thus practically closing navigation inland for that time. The continued wet weather is ascribed as the cause. It is also stated that an old existing leak which has been neglected by the government has gradually increased in size. Assistance has been asked from Ottawa to repair the break.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—Inland shippers here say the delay to them means thousands of dollars, but ocean shippers hope to obtain sufficient freight by rail.

QUEBEC, Oct. 12.—The press here is suggesting that it is about time action was taken in connection with the scandalous booting transactions alleged to have taken place in connection with the Lake St. John railway and the Quebec water works, which came so prominently before the public at the last term of the criminal court. L'Espresso says that if the royal commission suggested by Mercier is appointed to inquire into the matter, it should also investigate matters in connection with the harbor commission, which it characterizes as rank corruption, and charges that one member made \$50,000 in supplying the commission with cement, while the harbor works contractors furnished \$100,000 for the last general election.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—For some time past there has been a movement on foot among well known Toronto gentlemen, which has for its end the running of Clyde-built boats between Toronto and Montreal. For several years past the matter has been mooted at the end of each season, but promoters of the present scheme are going to give the public a line of steel boats, which will be in every way first-class. The gentlemen interested in the proposal will shortly call a meeting of citizens to discuss the matter.

KINGSTON, Oct. 13.—At the rifle association meeting here Lieut. Horace, of the Fourteenth battalion, won \$10 and the Dominion rifle association medal for the highest aggregate score. The Forty-seventh battalion squad won the battalion prize, leading both A battery and the Royal Military college.

KINGSTON, Oct. 13.—An accident on the

Brookville & Westport railway caused the death of several head of cattle and the breaking of the limbs and horns of several others. The cars were overturned. The cattle were going to Montreal.

KINGSTON, Oct. 13.—Applications have been made to Washington to allow the propeller Algonquin, now in port with over 70,000 bushels of wheat, to store the cargo in an elevator at Odgersburg till the break in the Cornwall canal is repaired.

QUEBEC, Oct. 13.—A novel cricket match will take place on the Plains this afternoon. Twenty-two young ladies will play eleven gentlemen, the men being handicapped by having their right hands tied and to bat with baseball bats.

QUEBEC, Oct. 13.—A. W. Prouty has been sent by the local government to several New England towns to repatriate French Canadian families. Free lands in the Lake St. John district and in the Ottawa valley will be offered.

SARVIA, Oct. 13.—At yesterday's session of the element annual convention of the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union, a strong resolution was passed, deprecating the opening of the Welland canal on Sunday for traffic, also against the use of fermented wine at communion. A protest was passed against granting permits in the Northwest, and a resolution in favor of prohibition.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—Sir Donald Smith sails from New York to-day for England.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—By the break on the Cornwall canal St. Lawrence navigation will be interrupted for some weeks, probably a month. There are scores of vessels, hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain, and thousands of tons of freight, heading up and down toward this canal, and there is no passing the St. Lawrence at that point, where the Long Sault rapids are, except through the canal. Grain men estimate the loss at many thousands of dollars unless the break is speedily mended.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—The action taken by the local government against Le Monde for publishing an advertisement of the Louisiana state lottery, was dismissed by Judge Dandurand on the ground that the accused was a corporate body, and the penalty provided for this offence could not be enforced against them. As a corporate body they could not be sent to jail.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—Rev. Dr. Stone says no formal charge has been made against Rev. T. W. Jeffrey. He thinks the better understanding of the facts of the case will remove any prejudice or suspicion of indiscretion on the part of Jeffrey. One point pressed against the accused is the stand he has taken in reference to the liberal temperance movement. It is said he more than once confessed an inclination to take wine—in fact he is not a total abstainer, and once remarked "God Almighty will never condemn a man for getting drunk, for it is a propensity in man which God put there."

It is possible Jeffrey may have said so, but it is also more than likely that the occasion gave him words an altogether different meaning from that which they appear to convey now. The trustees who have taken the most important part in the movement against Jeffrey are W. J. Gage and Timothy Eaton. Much sympathy is expressed for Jeffrey and there is very general opinion that he is wrongfully accused.

VICTORIA, B.C., Oct. 12.—John Hampson, of Manchester, Eng., a graduate of Victoria college, who had been in Victoria for several months, disappeared Monday night, leaving all his belongings in his room, and has not been seen since. A letter directed to the landlady stated that a letter would arrive soon from England which would contain the amount owing for board and other debts about town, and stated he was tired of this kind of life and would stand it no longer. He was without funds and had not received his usual remittances from home. It is supposed he committed suicide.

REINA, Oct. 13.—The medical and other evidence given in the slander case yesterday tends to show that an indecent assault had been committed by Martin on the Tanning child. It is expected the case will close to-day.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—There is every probability that the first ship railway of the world will be built in Canada. T. C. Keefe, president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, has received a cable from London announcing that the contract for the construction of a ship railway from the Bay of Fundy to Bar Harbor, N. B., St. Lawrence, was finally settled yesterday, and that Ketchum, promoter of the scheme, sailed for Canada in the Etruria to-day. Keefe is one of the provincial directors named in the act of parliament incorporating the Chignecto Marine Railway company. The work will probably cost \$5,000,000.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—It appears that Chief Justice Galt, who tried the case, was unwavering in his opinion that the character of Buckley's character. He will this morning, when Buckley's record has been placed before him, listen to a motion for an increase of Buckley's term of imprisonment.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—Collector of Customs Patton died from apoplexy.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—The Board of Regents of Victoria university and the advisory committee of the Methodist general conference have resolved to erect a group of college buildings in Queen's park. The Board of Regents met after the joint meeting and appointed a committee to confer with the local government regarding the federation.

VICTORIA, Oct. 12.—D. L. Moody, the celebrated evangelist, arrived in the city last evening. He opened a series of revival meetings this afternoon. A large audience assembled last evening, but Mr. Moody was indisposed and unable to be present. He conducted the service at a depot at Sixty and another evening of about two thousand people.

VICTORIA, Oct. 13.—The seal catch this season amounts to 21,997 skins, valued at \$151,982.

PETERBORO, Oct. 13.—James F. Farley, of Philadelphia, Pa., charged with the murder of Simon Elija, a half-breed Indian here, in May last, was yesterday found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on November 8. Both were employees of Howe's circus.

## AMERICAN.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 10.—The fireworks grand stand, containing 4,500 people, collapsed this afternoon. The number of per-

sons hurt will reach one hundred and some will die. An annual festival, known as the "Merchants' Trades Display," was the occasion of the gathering.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 11.—The latest results of the grand stand last night give 75 severely injured. Many will die, among them Hon. A. W. Wells, member of the legislature.

QUINCY, Oct. 11.—Three hundred people were more or less injured by the collapse of the amphitheatre last night. The number seriously injured reached forty. Up to noon but one death was reported.

MASSILLOX, Oct. 11.—A collision occurred this morning on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road near here between an accommodation and a freight train. Three passengers were severely injured. The engineers and firemen jumped and escaped. Both engines and coal cars were wrecked. Cause the engineer and conductor mistaking the new time-table which went into effect on Monday. Loss \$10,000.

GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 10.—Mr. Blaine left Grand Rapids last night and reached here early this morning. Not less than 45,000 citizens of Indiana met him in Goshen to-day. It was the largest crowd Northern Indiana has ever seen.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 11.—A fire broke out this morning on the steamer Sadie, lying at the Standard Oil company's dock. She was loaded with oil, and had 46,000 barrels, in bulk, on board. The flames extended to the barque Ella Voss, loaded with 45,000 barrels of naphtha and five hundred cases of oil ready to sail for London. As the two firemen and foreman were dragging the hose on and a terrible confusion reigned, the men were horribly burned and the foreman will die. The fire extended to the storage buildings on the wharf and completely gutted them. The vessel was hauled to the water's edge. The steamer Sadie is now in the middle of the river. The fire is not yet extinguished. Loss \$350,000.

The elevator of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company also caught fire and was totally destroyed; loss, \$25,000. The lighters Wyoming and Cashier and three vessels lying near are also doomed. Two large three-story brick warehouses at the foot of Eleventh street were completely destroyed. All the docks of the company and four vessels are a complete wreck.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 11.—The Father Mattew celebration at Hascon yesterday ended in a most frightful disaster, the like of which was never seen before on the Lehigh Valley road, or indeed, in this country. The wreck occurred at Mud Run, midway between Whitehaven and Penn Haven Junction. The first section, while standing still, was run into by the second section. The last three cars of the first section, filled to overflowing, were totally wrecked, and all the passengers in the rear car killed. The last two cars were telescoped, and the passengers either crushed to death or pressed against the boiler and burned to death. The scene was heart-rending, and beggars description. It was nearly six hours before the first of the first section reached Wilkesbarre, the wounded being conveyed in ambulances from Mill Creek to the city hospital. The passengers on several sections of the train tell tales too horrible for belief under other circumstances. They relate that the third section of the first section, after passing the wreck, a few hundred yards from Mud Run waiting for the section ahead to get out of the way. The brakeman, they said, was sent back with a lantern to guard the train in the rear. Suddenly they saw the train approaching from the rear at a high rate of speed. In an instant a flash of a headlight illuminated the terrible scene that followed. A frightful crash, one engine plunged full-length into a crowded mass of humanity. The shock drove the rear car through the next one for two-thirds its length and the second into the third. It is not likely a single passenger escaped in either car. The second car was crowded with maimed and bleeding bodies and the third car had but few passengers who escaped. The passengers throughout both trains were terribly taken up and bruised. The latest figures give killed 55; injured 40.

A few light tools on the train were called into requisition. The windows of the cars were smashed and brave men entered to rescue the entrapped. In one car they found John Lynch hanging from the roof by one leg. After an hour's work he was released. A young lady was found caught by the legs, one nearly severed. One leg was quickly released. The other could not be freed, and a blow struck over it from the body. She saw the blow struck and never flinched. Taking her gold watch, she handed it to an acquaintance as a gift to a friend at home. She was put on board the relief train, and conversed cheerfully with friends. Suddenly she gasped, and fell back a corpse.

BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—An extensive bold molybdenum was perpetrated last night by a party of thieves, arriving from this city from all points were plundered. The street in the vicinity of Fulton market this morning was found strewn with a large quantity of letters that had been opened and robbed. Examination revealed the fact that the robbery had been general in character, and covered letters from Canada and all parts of the United States. The post-office authorities are investigating the matter.

The banks were notified to look out for suspicious characters offering checks. Soon after the bank opened a man named John Shields, a night stamping clerk in the post-office, presented a check at one of the banks and was promptly arrested. Shields does not deny the charge of robbing the mails.

DELTA, Oct. 12.—The Eastern Minnesota railway has petitioned for condemnation of \$250,000 worth of land in the heart of the city, to be used for terminal purposes. This road and the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic will at once furnish money to the terminal railway to build a surface and also an elevated track from West Superior bridge to Sixth avenue west. The companies will build an elegant depot at Sixth avenue west and Michigan street, where the business of the Manitoba system and that of the Duluth shore will be transacted. It is expected trains will be running over the new tracks in 90 days.

Boston, Oct. 12.—Sullivan continues to improve in health and spirits. He gives his friends to understand that he is the only known whom the New York syndicate has in view to meet Kilrain.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—A woman, evidently a foreigner, made a small purchase last

night at Whiteford's drug store. After the left Whiteford discovered a parcel under the counter from which smoke was issuing. Unwrapping the parcel he found the hub of a pulley wheel plugged at both ends, from one end of which projected a smoking fuse. He put out the fire of the fuse and turned the bomb over to the police, who found it filled with dynamite.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—What was first thought to be the work of one crank turned out to be a well-organized dynamite conspiracy to blow up the street-car company and other property on the North side. Three arrests have been made, and two more alleged conspirators will be taken into custody shortly.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—Governor Hill and his party arrived in Indianapolis at 8.15 to-night. A drizzling rain was falling. A crowd of two thousand or more, including the Flamborough club and representatives from several other local clubs, met the party at the union depot. As Governor Hill alighted he was greeted with prolonged cheers and cries of "Hurrah," "Hurrah for Hill." The party were escorted direct to Tomlinson's hall, where the mass meeting was in progress. The big auditorium was well filled with an intelligent audience of 4,000 or more. Governor Hill spoke for an hour, his speech being similar to the one at Mitchell.

MEXICO, Mo., Oct. 13.—Yesterday Minnie Boyd, aged 7, was burned to death by her dress catching fire and smoke suffocated her two baby sisters. The parents were absent.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The board of trade returns show that the exports from Britain to the Dominion decreased 34 per cent. during September, and 11 per cent. during the nine months, as compared with 1887. There is a general decrease in manufactures, and in exports in iron and horses. The imports from Canada decreased 14 per cent. in the month, and 14 per cent. in the nine months. The principal decrease was in wheat, which was \$163,711 less. Butter and wool are also decreased. There are increases in sheep, flour, cheese and fish.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Twenty thousand coal miners in Yorkshire have given notice that they will strike unless ten per cent. advance, which they demanded in their wages, is given. It is expected 50,000 miners will give notice of a strike before the end of the week.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Pall Mall Gazette charges Sir Charles Warren, metropolitan police commissioner, with erasing the writing that the Whitechapel murderer left on the wall at the scene of one of the murders, before it had been photographed.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Medical Journal's synopsis of Dr. Mackenzie's book, occupies a column of that paper. Personal and professional pique is prominent throughout. He describes Dr. Gerhardt as a discredited rival and sneers at the lack of skill of German doctors generally. It is undeniably true that Dr. Mackenzie himself applied the synopsis to the Medical Journal, and that, too, in defiance of his agreement with his publishers.

Dr. Mackenzie complains that in preparing his defence he has been placed at a marked disadvantage by being refused access to important documents which were available to his assailants. He then declares he never deceived his royal patient as to the nature of the malady or its serious character. On the contrary the sufferer was kept accurately informed. The author has ample proof of this, and alleges that German doctors made a charge of deception knowing it to be false, hoping thereby to prejudice Frederick against his British adviser. Beginning with October, 1887, Dr. Mackenzie says Prof. Bergmann admitted Mackenzie's course was the correct one. A visit to England had been arranged before Mackenzie was summoned to take charge of the case. On the much disputed question of unskillful operations, Dr. Mackenzie says that Prof. Bergmann's tracheotomy was on the whole well done, but the trachea was opened three millimetres to the right of the middle line. Bergmann's canula was of unusual shape and size, and the lower end infringed on the posterior wall of the trachea, causing gradual destruction of tissue and resulting in intense discomfort and consequent exhaustion of the patient. Dr. Mackenzie asserts that Prof. Bergmann gave his diagnosis as secondary cancer of lung, through finding dullness back of the liver. Bergmann obstinately adhered to this theory and Prof. Kussmaul had to be brought from Strasbourg before Bergmann would admit his mistake. Perhaps the most serious charge made by the English physician is contained in the statement that he does not hesitate to say the death blow was given the patient on April 12, when the false passage made by Bergmann's tube caused extensive suppuration around the trachea which steadily drained the remaining strength of the sufferer and shortened his life at least ten months. The statement is made that except when the false passage was made and Bergmann thrust his finger into the wound, Frederick never suffered actual pain.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The ex-Empress Victoria, should she get away from Germany, is expected to arrive in England early next month. She will be the guest of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham during the first ten days of her stay in this country.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES. Almost as Palatable as Milk. No disguised that the most delicate stomach can take it. Remarkable as a FLESH PRODUCER. Persons GAIN rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the FINEST and BEST preparation of Cod Liver Oil for the relief of CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, Wasting Diseases of Children, and CHRONIC COUGHS. Sold by all Druggists, 25c. and \$1.00.



## OUR LONDON LETTER.

## The Unemployed Poor—The Manchester Ship Canal—A Novelty.

## The Prince of Wales—An Infamous Traffic—How to Encourage Zeal.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The first report of the Mansion House conference on the condition of the London unemployed poor, from November, 1887, to July, 1888, is instructive, if somewhat depressing, reading. In November last, when the meetings in Trafalgar square compelled public attention afresh to the huge question of vagrancy, the Lord Mayor of London summoned a conference to advise him at the Mansion House. The main outcome of this was what is known as the public garden scheme. The Lord Mayor issued an appeal for £20,000, to employ 1,300 men in the conversion of thirty acres of land, in various parts of London, into gardens and pleasure grounds for public use. This encountered the opposition of traditional political economy, as well as the socialist theory that the state should provide work for all. Thus the enterprise was handicapped from its outset, and the response to the Mansion House appeal was in no way generous. Five thousand and some odd hundred pounds was all that could be drawn from the public purse.

## The Manchester Ship Canal.

Extraordinary progress is being made with the first section of the Manchester ship canal. In Cheshire, at the place where it is proposed to enter the Mersey, great docks are being cut, and between there and Ellesmere Port, a distance of a little over four miles, and comprising what is known as the Eastham section, there are engaged no fewer than 1,700 men, working day and night, on the ground. Twenty-two locomotives draw away the debris to the spoil banks after it is raised by eleven steam navies, or excavators. These enormous machines dig out the channel for the canal, and dispose of the earth at the daily rate of nearly 600 yards. Some forty miles of steel rails have been laid alongside the proposed canal for the purpose of facilitating the removal of the displaced rock and earth. The width of the canal, from bank to bank, will be 300 feet and at the bottom about 125 feet.

## A Novelty in Ulster.

An occurrence of an unusual nature, and almost without precedent in Ulster, has just become known in connection with a farm, the tenant of which, a man named Warrack, of Ballyvaughy, near Banbridge, had been excommunicated by an English clergyman. An English clergyman, it is said, had been placed in the farm, and it had been also under police supervision for some time. Last week the landlord employed a number of men to mow the grass on the farm, but shortly after setting to work they were retarded by finding their scythes coming in contact with pieces of wire ingeniously placed in the ground, and, of course, had to desist. The perpetrators of the deed are at present unknown.

## A New Thing in Railways.

The latest "amusement" at Brussels is riding in the "topsy turn" railway. It consists of an enormous barrel open at the end, and grooved so as to run on a set of rails which slope in the centre. On each side of a barrel is a seat, and on each seat three passengers sit, strapped around the waist and around the feet, while with their hands they hold on to the seats. The barrel is set in motion and goes down the incline up to the lower side, the passengers turning round and round with it. The journey is a short one, the barrel turning completely over only four times, and then stopping with its passengers seated right side up again. For senselessness this "amusement" will compare favorably with the "merry-go-rounds" which appear to be necessary adjuncts in this country.

## Sommabombard Extraordinary.

A remarkable assault by a somnambulist is reported from Pontypool. A compositor named Jones was going home at night, when he was met by another man named Deary, who hit him a blow beneath the chin, knocking him down, and then walked away. The man was brought before the local justices, and declared he was a somnambulist, and only came to himself in the police cell. He remembered nothing of the occurrence. The magistrates, believing the man's story, dismissed the case.

## That Dear Prince.

The Prince of Wales has had a tooth out at Hamburg. I wonder if anyone has made a bid for it. I dare say it is a marketable curiosity. I remember many years ago the ruin the ladies present made for the cherry-stones the dear Prince had sucked at a luncheon in connection with a foundation stone laying. These cherry stones are heirlooms now, I dare say—why not a Whales tooth?

## The Gunning Wasp.

Of the papers read at Bath recently, by far the most interesting was Sir John Lubbock's account of certain species of wasps and bees. The conception of nature "mod in tooth and claw" will be reinforced by reading of the refined cruelty which Sir John has observed in some of his favorite insects. There is a species of wasp which feeds its young with the full-grown caterpillar of a certain moth. But when the wasp has got the caterpillar it is in this dilemma. If the caterpillar is killed it will rot before the eggs are hatched; if it is deposited alive in the nest it will destroy the grubs for whose food it was intended. The wasp solves the problem by maiming without killing, and this it does with an ingenious cruelty which argues an intimate acquaintance with the anatomy of a caterpillar. It first pierces the membrane between the head and the first segment; it then proceeds to inflict eight more wounds between the following segments, and completes the operation by partially crushing the head. This done the caterpillar is paralyzed, but still alive. How the wasp acquires this highly-developed surgical instinct is a very pretty problem for natural-

ists. Meanwhile public sympathy will go with the caterpillar.

## An Infamous Traffic.

The Russian police has, it is reported, recently discovered the existence at Odessa and Warsaw of organized bands, the members of which, under false pretenses, have persuaded a number of young Russian girls to leave their homes and go with them abroad, generally to Hamburg, where they are embarked on board transatlantic steamers bound more especially for the great ports of South America. It is said that Russia and Austria overflow with the agents of these bands, which have their central office at Hamburg. These agents receive up to 5,000 roubles for every attractive victim they succeed in bringing on board the steamer. The Russian police is joining with that of Hamburg in putting an end to this infamous traffic.

## How to Encourage Zeal.

An instructive story reaches the Madras Times from an up-country station. A parcel of new swords for the men of a battery arrived, undone to be served out for use over the regulation term of years—a period, I believe, of some 12 years. The major commanding the battery happened to be absent on leave, and the captain in temporary charge, mindful of the stories which have been current of late years, thought it his duty to test the weapons to his own satisfaction, an operation which he had performed in his presence by a stalwart non-commissioned officer. I have not learned what the precise test used was, but it was such as appeared a reasonable one to the captain. The result was that a number of swords, about 70 I believe, were returned to the ordnance authorities as unfit for use. To the department made answer: "Yes, we agree with you, the swords are now unfit for use, but you had no right to test them on your own account; they had already been subjected to, and had stood all the prescribed tests, and we will trouble you to pay us their value, about £20." A paper engagement followed, the apoth of which was the zealous captain has been acquitted in the cost of the swords out of his own pocket.

## Tehran Too Slow for Sir Henry.

The reports that Sir H. Drummond Wolff will shortly be removed from the Persian capital, are suggested by private letters received from his Excellency himself. They have, I understand, no official cognizance in London of the report. What is reported is that Sir Henry wishes, Tehran is a dreadfully slow capital for a busy man to pass his time in. There is little to stimulate in Persian diplomacy, and then there is the remoteness of the place from all highways of the world's civilization. That rule of 700 miles on horseback across the Persian desert sickened our ambassador to Persia long before he ever saw the Shah. Sir Henry has since seen enough of the Shah, and heard enough of his murdering war, so one is not surprised that he should desire a change for the play of his abilities. But, from what I hear, his Excellency will have to wait for it. In a measure, Tehran was rendered vacant for Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. The place was "found to oblige Churchill." Lord Salisbury has no pressing reason now to oblige that able statesman, and his quondam colleague, and Sir Henry Wolff is said at the Foreign office to be doing very well in Persia.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The abstract of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book upon the Emperor Frederick's disease and death already published is amplified by the full text of the volume, which is just made public here for the first time. In a few days this book will be the subject of a burning controversy in both hemispheres. Dr. Mackenzie's accusations of incompetency against German physicians are far more sweeping than it was supposed he would make. He unequivocally says their repeated blunders gave Kaiser Fritz his death blow. The famous physician begins his preface with this quotation from Henry IV. "Mark now, how plain a tale shall put you down." He says: "It has been a painful task to me to write the following pages, not because there is anything in the charges recently brought against me by some of my German colleagues which I have the slightest difficulty in meeting, but because I feel most keenly the unreasonableness of the controversy, which must necessarily cause additional suffering to hearts which have already been tried beyond common lot. Dr. Mackenzie then describes the first meeting with German doctors, and says: When I had made an examination of the Crown Prince the other doctors and I withdrew in an ordinary way to discuss the matter. Professor Gerhardt and Toibold gave the positive opinion that the case was cancerous, and Prof. Bergmann, though expressing himself more guardedly, substantially agreed with them. The first thing to be done was to pick off a piece of growth through the natural passage and have it examined microscopically by an expert. Prof. Gerhardt said it would be difficult, if not impossible to do this on account of the awkward situation of the growth, and Professor Toibold expressed a similar opinion. Freely admitting that the operation presented exceptional difficulties, I said I thought it could be done, and should be attempted. I then turned to Prof. Gerhardt and said, "Will you try?" He replied, "I cannot operate with forceps." I next asked Prof. Toibold if he would make the attempt, but he also declined saying, "I no longer operate." Dr. Mackenzie then describes the first operation upon Prince Frederick's throat. Dr. Mackenzie makes an exhaustive defence against the accusation of the German doctors that in this operation his forceps seriously injured the vocal chord. He also denies the charge that he took the case out of the hands of the Germans and says, "They had called me in and I had given my opinion, to which outwardly at least they had assented. They distinctly sanctioned the course of treatment laid before them and if I may so express it I received a mandate from him to carry it out. In showing that the German doctors were equally answerable with me, I am not trying to transfer any particle of responsibility off my own shoulders, but I wish to show the faulty character of the men with whom I had to deal."

Twenty-five persons were killed at a village festival in the Presidency of Madras on Saturday by the premature explosion of gunpowder.

## FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

## PRACTICAL NOTES ON TOPICS THAT INTEREST LIVE FARMERS.

## When Milk Is Ready for the Churn—The Several Modes of Churning Sweet Cream. Sour Cream and Whole Milk Considered.

The idea still prevails to a considerable extent that milk should sour before butter can be made from it. This is an error. Numberless trials have shown that sweet milk and sweet cream yield butter as much and as easily as sour cream, provided these have stood for some time at medium temperature. It is difficult, if not impossible, to bring butter from fresh milk or from thin cream that gathers upon milk kept cold for twenty-four hours.

Readiness for churning, affirms as good an authority as Professor S. W. Johnson depends chiefly upon the time that has elapsed since milking and the temperature to which it has been exposed in the pails. The colder it is the longer it must be kept. At medium temperature—60 degs. to 70 degs. Fahrenheit—it becomes suitable for the churn in twenty-four hours, or be the latter is inclined to foam strongly at low temperature, and by developing the fat globules hinders their joining together. On churning cream that is very sour the caseine separates in a fine, granular state that does not interfere with the "gathering" of the butter.

Churning cream when slightly sour, as is the custom in the Holstein dairies, yields butter of a peculiar and fine aroma. Butter made from sour cream is destitute of this aroma, and has the taste which the Holstein butter acquires after keeping some time. Stirring of cream does not promote souring, but rather hinders it, by increasing access of air; it may be advantageous in making the souring uniform.

It has been claimed, with some reason, that churning the whole milk makes more butter than to set the milk and churn the cream. Very good butter may be made from churning whole milk, but it is more difficult to make than from the cream. Willard advises, for a choice article of fine color, full of aroma and of long keeping qualities, setting the milk and churning the cream. A temperature of about 65 degs. or a little above appears to be the best for churning whole milk sweet, but the usual temperature employed is from 60 to 65 degs.

## Yield and Weight of Eggs.

The standard yield and weight of eggs for the different varieties of the domestic fowl, according to an English authority, may be taken as follows: Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins, eggs 7 to the pound; they, according to treatment, weigh from 80 to 100 per annum; sometimes more if kept well; Dark Brahmas, 8 to the pound, and about 70 per annum; black, white and buff Cochins, 8 to the pound, and 100 is a large yield; Plymouth Rocks, 8 to the pound, and lay 100 per annum; Houdans, 8 to the pound, and lay 150 per annum; being non-setters; La Fleche, 7 to the pound, and produce 150 per annum; Black Spanish, 7 to the pound, and lay 150 per annum; Dominiques, 9 to the pound, and lay 130 per annum; game fowl, 9 to the pound, and lay 130 per annum; Crevets, 7 to the pound, and lay 150 per annum; Leghorns, 9 to the pound, and from 150 to 200 per annum; Hamburgs, 9 to the pound, and 170 per annum; Polish, 9 to the pound, 150 per annum; bantams, 16 to the pound, and 60 per annum; turkeys lay from 30 to 60 eggs per annum, weighing about 6 to the pound; ducks' eggs vary in weight, but the domestic species, lay from 5 to 6 to the pound; geese, 4 to the pound, and 20 per annum; guinea fowls, 11 to the pound, and lay 60 per annum.

## Do Bots Kill Horses?

In reply to the query so often asked, "Do bots kill horses?" the veterinary editor of The World says: It may be answered in this way: "Bots do not kill many horses, but sometimes they are the cause of death. When a large number collects in that portion of the lower end of the duodenum they may set up enough irritation to cause a thickening of the walls sufficient to close up the canal. This occurrence will not only cause the animal great suffering, but will soon be followed by the death of the patient. The ordinary cases of colic so often supposed to be due to the presence of bots are most commonly caused by some disturbance of the digestive apparatus. Bots do sometimes kill horses, but not nearly so often as is commonly supposed. Horses that have been pastured during the previous season are always benefited by a few half pound doses of Glauber's salts during the spring months."

## Painting the Trunks of Trees.

Rural New Yorker tells of a farmer who for nearly twenty years has painted the trunks of his apple trees to protect them against the borer with lead and oil paint. The paint is applied from a little below the soil to a foot above. He finds this entirely effective, while the body of the tree is in the least injured. He has tried other preventives, such as tar paper, removing and crushing them with a wire, lime wash, etc., but prefers the paint simply because it is entirely effective and easily applied. The trees are painted as a rule every year in early May.

## A Case of Garget.

In ordinary cases of garget bathing with tepid water for a few minutes night and morning will be sufficient. An oil or India rubber cloth bag that will pretty well inclose the udder and that can be drawn up to the body by straps passed over the back and to be kept filled with water till the swelling is reduced, is sometimes recommended. At this remedy

may be difficult to apply in some cases, bathing the spot with camphor, extract of witch hazel or tincture of ginseng diluted with water will each be found good.

## Small Farms.

T. B. Terry, a well known and successful farmer who believes in small farms, says in Country Gentleman: "My family does the work for a fifty-five acre farm, which one young man and my son and myself can manage quite satisfactorily; but money would not tempt me for an instant to increase its size to 300 acres, and make one house and one family still answer. I remember promising to love and cherish my wife, and then I choose for myself to live in a home and not stay in a boarding house."

## General Rules for Butter and Cheese Making Approved by a Convention of Dairymen, Whose Object Was to Formulate a Standard for Dairy Products.

At the special convention of dairymen recently held at Utica, N. Y., whose principal object in coming together was to formulate a standard for dairy goods, the committee on butter reported as follows:

It is important that the cows should be adapted to the purpose. The feed should contain the proper elements for making butter. As proper feed we recommend a mixture of bran, corn, oats, mixed and peas, with a small amount of linseed and cottonseed meal. This should be mixed in proper proportions. The cows should be fed and milked with regularity. The water should be pure, the stables well ventilated, the cows kept clean, and the most careful and painstaking care had in all places for cleanliness. The cows should be milked, if possible, always by the same person. As soon as the milk is drawn it should be set for the cream. The utensils should be scalded always after being used, and kept perfectly clean and sweet. The cream should be raised within twenty-four hours, after which it should be kept at a temperature of 45 degs. until the ripening process begins. To perfect the ripening warm the cream up to a temperature of 62 degs. and stir it frequently. Then churn at a temperature varying from 63 to 68 degs., according to the season and surrounding temperature. No cream should be added after the ripening process has begun. When the butter has come about the size of kernels of wheat, draw off the buttermilk and put in cold water. Agitate the butter a little, then draw off the water, and repeat this process until the water runs clear. Take the butter out carefully and weigh it. Then place it on the worker and salt it, one ounce to the pound. Then work the salt in and pack the butter immediately.

The committee on cheese reported a general basis for cheese for export.

First, the milk is supposed to be of a normal standard. The temperature at which to add the rennet should be 86 degs. Use sufficient rennet to coagulate in fifty to sixty minutes. The time to cut curd is when it will split clean and free from the finger when put into the curd. Agitate the milk slightly until signs of coagulation appear. Stir gently with the hands for about five minutes before best is applied. Apply the best gently, using one hour to bring the heat to 68 degs. in summer and 100 degs. in the autumn. Stir for ten minutes after the mass is heated to the desired point. Then stir occasionally until the curd seems well cooked, and are firm to the touch. Use applied. Apply the best gently, using one hour to bring the heat to 68 degs. in summer and 100 degs. in the autumn. Stir for ten minutes after the mass is heated to the desired point. Then stir occasionally until the curd seems well cooked, and are firm to the touch. Use applied. 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## Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1888.

## THE BOON.

The great boon that Manitoba is to receive from the construction of the N. P. line, in return for the manner in which the credit of the country has been mortgaged, and our resources drained in interest on guarantees, is now announced, and a precious article it is. It is a reduction of three cents per hundred pounds for wheat from the Portage, Winnipeg and points along the R. B. V. R. to Duluth, without any reduction, but a promised ready despatch of freights from the east, and no reduction on passenger rates to St. Paul. This must be cheering news to the western Manitoba grain representatives, who voted in the House for the ratification of the N. P. contract. This is 1.45 cents per bushel—a precious return for provincial favors. When Greenway was in the rank here bulldozing the electors, in the interest of his colleague, Mr. Smart, he gave the electors to fully understand his darling system would be a veritable deliverer from bondage, as it would reduce the freights on wheat by "10 CENTS" a bushel, and that at present cropage would mean a million and a half of dollars to farmers of Manitoba. That was the catch, and it caught for the time, but now the electors who were caught by that hand full of chaff, can bite their tongues in silence.

Of late, at least, none of the merchants of this province have had any cause to complain of the despatch of freight on the C. P. R., and as there is to be no reduction on C. P. R. freights, and the present St. P. M. & M. passenger tariff to St. Paul, but a promised dining car service, at which the boon of 75 cents a meal will be charged, Manitobans may sum up the gains in the trifle of benefit the eastern Manitoba farmers (for the reduction will not be felt westwards) will derive by this reduction of rates. In the first place, the storage of all the grain the N. P. lines will handle, will be at Duluth, in a foreign country, necessitating bonding, that will cost something, and other expenses to come out of this prospective 1.45 cents, leaving the margin of increase very small indeed when it comes to the farmer, probably one cent a bushel. As about 60 bushels make a good load for a farmer, this increase must be confined to the farmers living so near the N. P. lines as to be induced to haul it to them for 60 cents a load.

Now, supposing we had this precious Morris branch built to Brandon, of which there is no assurance till the decision of the supreme court as to the right of the N. P. roads to cross the C. P. R. is decided, and the drift of future Federal legislation becomes fully known, and that Brandon got a reduction of one cent a bushel on wheat rates, we ask how this is going to benefit the farmers who market east and west, north and south? The cent reduction would be felt at Chatter and Kenney, to be sure, but no farther. No one who markets at Douglas, Alexander, Rapid City, Glenboro, or Deloraine, or at points more remote, would certainly haul their wheat here for that cent, and they would have to bear their share of the \$85,000 a year of interest on the guarantees all the same. Must not Messrs. McLean and Dickson, Dennis, Campbell, of Souris River; Graham, of South Brandon, and the remainder of the patriotic host who loved the manacles on the arms of the Manitobans, feel highly gratified at the result of their loyal efforts? At least this is all the Free Press can now say of the benefits of the system.

"Look at it as we may, the deal made by the Government is a disappointing one. Admitting a clear gain of three cents per 100 lbs it is purchased at an enormously excessive price. We see, however, that this gain is an illusory one, and the country cannot but feel, besides, the remaining rate, 21 cents per 100 pounds, is extortionate. It is practically a monopoly rate, and this is the most and best we can say of a result which costs this Province over two millions of dollars."

When a year or more ago, the Mail pointed out, as the inevitable result of the building of the R. B. V. R. just what the Free Press admits above, that it would only be a burden on the whole province, simply to please the fancy of a few people in Winnipeg, the idea was laughed at, and declared to be the utterance of "Cliffe, Daly & Co.," but when so good an authority as the chief organ of the country, when brought face to face with the facts, has to acknowledge the prophecies of Cliffe, Daly & Co., have come true to the letter, it is at least a full vindication of the justice of the stand we took in provincial interests. We advocated "Provincial Rights" without seeking to monopolize the name. The people of this province who have in the past been led by the croakers and sycophants of the country, will yet come to their senses, taxation, if nothing else, will bring them to a knowledge of the truth.

## MARTIN AND HIS FREAKS.

Already there are several croakers in the country, who are always looking for something to complain of, grumbling because Joseph Martin's little railway schemes are practically blocked for the present. If these people had only been as anxious at the elections to have placed the interests of the province in competent hands as they were, and apparently still are, to exercise senseless partiality, they would have saved them-

selves many a sleepless night. We naturally take it all sensible Manitobans are law abiding; and as it is now simply a point of law that is involved in the difficulty, and not the wishes of the Federal or any other Government, all reasonable minds will say "let the law take its course."

The whole Red River Railway fiasco was only begun in the first place by designing men for political purposes, and not for the welfare of the country, and if it ends in sinking the country in debt, and bringing with it no beneficial results, it can carry but one conclusion, namely, that the people will next time be inclined to be governed by the judgment of cool headed citizens rather than the freighting utterances of political fire brands. When this Red River system of Roads, which time is proving can end in no benefit to the country outside of Winnipeg and a small belt of territory adjacent to the roads operated, was first mooted the obstacles that have since arisen, were clearly pointed out by many—by the MAIL with others. They were shown to be the difficulty in the way of crossing the boundary and navigable streams, while the C. P. R. monopoly lasted, and in forming business connections with, or in crossing, the C. P. R. until the consent of the latter could be obtained, because of their power under the general Railway Act of Canada. But Joe Martin and his heroes paid no attention to these things. Their great and only aim was at the time to bulldoze the electors that they might carry the country. They carried the country, and now they are face to face with the consequences of their indiscretion.

A wise Government, and a wise people, would have advised the Government, to first make sure the country required the railways they were about to build, that they could be had at their value to the country, and that they could be legally built and operated, before a cent was expended on their construction. But these considerations were the last things that troubled the great minds of Joseph Martin and Co.—the considerations were of but little consequence to such elephantine intellects as were possessed by the Manitoba heroes. Like the young man in marrying mood—he felt he wanted a wife and nothing else, but when the knot was tied he saw for the first time he wanted every thing else worse than the fair one. The Greenway Government are now fully confronted with the gravity of the situation.

A section of the constitution we quoted last week, fully sets out that railways though wholly confined within a province that are declared by the parliament of Canada to be for the general benefit of Canada, are under Federal control exclusively; and the general Railway Act sets out railways touching or crossing such roads become roads for the general benefit of Canada, and subject to Federal jurisdiction exclusively. Joe Martin, a few days ago, thought because of his own importance, as the railway Commissioner of Manitoba, and the Vice-president of the budding railway company, he had nothing to do but submit a plan at Ottawa for the crossing of the C. P. R., and then go ahead. At this juncture the law of the land was pointed out to him for the first time by the C. P. R. authorities, and then like Dives of old he opened his eyes in torment. The Dominion Government, when they were appealed to, like sensible men, refused to have anything at all to do with the question, and simply sent it up to the supreme court for a test. If the supreme court decides it was within the jurisdiction of the Federal parliament to pass such an Act as the general Railway Act, and that the view taken of it by the solicitors for the C. P. R. is the correct one, then all the arrangements made with the Northern Pacific are so much waste paper, and all the expenditures on the Winnipeg and Portage line are so much money thrown away. There will then be in law no such Railway Company as the Northern Pacific and Manitoba company, and legally everything connected with the deal will stand as matters stood before Greenway and Martin went to St. Paul to make their now famous deal; and in the end this might be the best thing for the country, as it will be saved the expenses of the future operation of the system. With matters reduced to that simplicity, companies desiring to do business in this country would have to get charters at Ottawa, and when chartered, the province with its eyes opened, as they lately have been, could fall in with the best offer that might then be made to the people. If instead of contracting with the Northern Pacific people, the Government had accepted the offer of the St. P. M. & M. Co., Brandon and Western Manitoba could have had the road they so much require, as it could have crossed the boundary west of Deloraine and reached this city without crossing a C. P. R. branch, but the wisdom of the sycophants that now through accident rule at Winnipeg prevailed, and western Manitoba must bear the consequences.

The Winnipeg Sun says it would have been a most desirable thing for the S. P. M. & M. Co. to have been the N. P. But who asked for the N. P. Paul people only want to get on the R. B. V. R. grumbling because the N. P. have got the right to run a line out all other possible companies, an extra \$1,400 a mile on the line to say nothing of the \$300,000 a mile for etc." besides. The Winnipeg Sun is a journalist, if it only had the material to do the work with.

## OAK LAKE.

The following is the finish of the list of prize winners at the fall exhibition at Oak Lake, we being unable to obtain the same in time for last issue:

## GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

General purpose team—1 Peter McDougall, 2 J. and A. Johnston, 3 K. D. Williamson.  
General purpose brood mare—1 J. and A. Johnston, 2 Thos. Spiers, 3 W. H. Paddock.  
General purpose stallion, any age—1 Thos. Ingram.  
General purpose 2 year old, mare or gelding—1 Ross Bros., 2 Duncan McDonald, 3 J. Bastard.  
General purpose 1 year old mare or gelding—1 Fred Taylor, 2 Fred Taylor, 3 Ross Bros.  
General purpose foal of 1888—1 R. J. Stewart, 2 Thos. Spiers, 3 Wm. Hays.  
General purpose horse by Lord Haddo—special, Thos. Spiers.

## HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

Team of horses in harness—1 John E. Smith, 2 G. W. Johnston, 3 W. A. Walker, special, J. E. Smith.  
Brood mare—1, 2 and special, Thos. Spiers.  
Stallion any age—1 Peter Leask, 2 J. E. Smith, 3 J. E. Smith.  
2 year old mare or gelding—1 and 2 J. E. Smith, 3 G. H. Barrie.  
1 year old mare or gelding—1 Wm. Stevenson, 2 D. McBeth.  
Foal of 1888—1 Angus Cameron, 2 and 3 J. W. Hagyard.

## ROADSTERS.

Brood mare—1 Wm. Hays; 2 Wm. Stevenson, 3 John Higginbotham.  
Foal of 1888—1 N. Robinson, 2 Wm. Hays, 3 Wm. Spiers.  
2 year old mare or gelding—1 Geo. Bridge, 2 Thos. Frame, 3 Wm. Shaw, jr.  
1 year old mare or gelding—1 and 3 John Higginbotham, 2 Thos. Frame.  
Stallion—1 Wm. Stevenson.  
Single roadster—1 Ross Bros., 2 W. Hays, 3 A. Hood.  
Saddle horse—1 Thos. Gilree, 2 D. Henderson, 3 A. Shaw.  
Walking team—1 John Spiers, 2 J. and A. Johnston.  
Team roadsters—1 A. Leitch, 2 W. A. Hamilton, 3 J. Andrew.  
Single driver—special, W. J. Helliwell.

## SHORT WOOL SHEEP.

Ram any age—1 Thos. Frame.  
Ram lamb—1 W. J. Helliwell.  
Pair ewes—1 W. J. Helliwell, 2 T. Frame, 3 W. J. Helliwell.  
Ewe lamb—1 Thos. Frame, 2 W. J. Helliwell, Geo. Armstrong.  
LONG WOOL SHEEP.  
Ram any age—1 T. Frame, 2 D. McKay, 3 L. O. Leneux.  
Ram lamb—1 Donald McKay, 2 Thomas Frame.  
Pair ewes—1 D. McKay, 2 T. Frame, 3 A. Malcolm.  
Ewe lamb—1 and 2 Thos. Frame, 3 T. Frame.  
Fat sheep—1 D. McKay, 2 Thos. Frame, 3 W. J. Helliwell.

## BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Boar any age—1 D. W. Moore.  
Sow any age—1 T. Jasper, 2 G. and W. Johnston.  
Boar 6 months and under—1 Wm. Shaw.  
POULTRY.  
Pair turkeys—1 Geo. Bray.  
geese—1 Wm. Dobson, 2 James Frame.  
Fair Ducks—1 L. O. Leneux.  
Plymouth Rock—1 A. Parks, 2 H. Oliver.  
SADDLERY.  
Set double harness—1 J. Shephard.  
Fancy single harness—1 J. Shephard.

## LADIES' WORK.

Home made skin yarn—1 Miss Nash, 2 Mrs. M. McLean.  
Woolen socks—1 Miss Nash, 2 Miss E. Stevenson.  
Woolen mitts—1 Miss E. Stevenson, 2 Mrs. T. Spiers.  
Woolen gloves—1 Mrs. Johnston, 2 Mrs. Wm. Sham.  
Sample fancy knitting—1 Miss J. Higginbotham, 2 Mrs. T. Hardy.  
Fancy crochet—Mrs. McDonald, 2 Miss Stevenson.  
Fancy tatting—1 Mrs. McLean.  
Raised embroidery in silk—1 and 2 Mrs. Moore.  
Raised Berlin wool work—1 and 2 Mrs. T. Hardy.  
Plain Berlin wool work—1 and 2 Miss J. Higginbotham.  
Hair work—1 Mrs. Hardy.  
Quilting on cotton—1 Mrs. Hardy, 2 Miss Stevenson.  
Painting on satin—1 Mrs. W. Stevenson, 2 Mrs. Hardy.  
Macramé work—1 Mrs. D. W. Moore, 2 Miss Nash.  
Log cabin quilt—1 Miss Nash.  
Patchwork quilt—1 Mrs. D. H. Hodges, 2 Mrs. Johnston.  
Crochet or knitted quilt—1 Mrs. D. H. Hodges, 2 Mrs. S. R. English.  
Crazy patchwork cushion—1 Miss C. Higginbotham.  
Cretone transfer work—1 Miss Nash, 2 Mrs. Moore.  
Plain sewing by hand—1 Miss Stevenson, 2 Mrs. W. J. Helliwell, special Miss Nash.  
Collection of prairie grasses—1 Mrs. Robt. Jobb, 2 Mrs. W. J. Helliwell, special J. W. Hagyard.  
Starched and ironed shirt—1 Mrs. Wm. Spiers, 2 Mrs. Thos. Gilree.  
Collection socks, mitts, gloves and muffler—1 Mrs. M. McLean.  
Silk embroidery in plush—1 Mrs. W. J. Helliwell.  
Hand-made white shirt—Miss Nash.  
Embroidery in silk or satin—Mrs. D. W. Moore.  
Patchwork quilt—1 Mrs. D. H. Hodges, 2 Mrs. McDonald.  
Lady Rider on horseback—Miss Banister.  
Two entered for competition.  
Rider on horseback, for girls under 12 years—Laura Horsman.  
Four entered for competition.  
Penmanship for girls under 12 years—Laura Horsman.  
Penmanship for boys under 12—Laura Moore.

Those competent to judge, say fully 50 per cent. more real estate is changing hands in this vicinity this fall than last year.

## SMYTH BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

## Stoves and Tinware,

Cutlery, Granite Ware,

Lamps, Chimneys,

Wringers, Ice Cream Freezers,

Refrigerators, Water Coolers.

## Coal and Machine Oils

Tin and Galvanized Roofing and Eave-Troughing, Hot Air Furnaces a Specialty.

Rosser Avenue - - - - - Brandon.

## RAY &amp; CURTISS,

Eight Street, Brandon.

## FLOUR AND FEED STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

## DIFFERENT BRANDS OF OAT MEAL.

Large stock RAPID CITY FLOUR constantly on hand sold cheap in Job Lots for Cash. Small Profits and Quick Returns.

Highest Cash Price Paid for all Kinds of Grain.

## RAY &amp; CURTISS.

ROSE & CO.,  
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

A Full Line of

## DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines,

TOILET ARTICLES, &amp;C,

## COMPETENT DISPENSER

On Hand Day and Night.

Orders for Brandon Nurseries Night.

## THOS. HARKNESS,

HORSE DEALER.



## FEED AND SALE STABLES,

Westbrook &amp; Fairchild's Old Stand, 9th St., Brandon, Man.

Farmers and Threshers  
Take Notice.

USE NONE BUT

## McCOLL'S LARDINE OIL!

Unequalled in lubricating qualities and guaranteed not to gum.

Hewson &amp; Co. Concerns handling Inferior Oils.

Extra Cylinder No. 1 Engine Lard Oils, Challenge and Eureka Machine. Bolt cutting, Harness Oil and Axle Grease always in stock.

Sold by JOHNSON &amp; Co. and WILSON &amp; Co. only,

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Beware of other dealers selling this Oil.

McColl Bros. &amp; Co., Sole Manufacturers, Toronto.











## GILBERT AND SULLIVAN.

Their New Opera, "The Yeomen of the Guard."

The Plot Outlined with Copious Extracts From the Libretto.

London, Oct. 3.—If the Savoy Theatre last evening had been as large as Albert Hall, which seats 10,000 people, it could not have accommodated all who, within the last month have applied for tickets, so pronounced has been the excitement over the new opera, and especially since it became known that it saved the loss of the business of the previous operas of Gilbert and Sullivan, and that it took on more of the character of grand opera. Hundreds upon hundreds called repeatedly, as it proved, around the doors of the theatre at an early hour, and when the curtain rose not one ticketholder proved delinquent. At least half of the brilliant audience had come from the country side especially for the occasion. I will first give in narrative form the plot and action of the opera. One rural scene of Tower Green—once the broad expanse where the mint and other national buildings now stand, and which is now known as Tower Hamlets—is used throughout the opera. When the curtain rises the action disclosed is the scene of a man in a Macintosh. He is singing a song of one verse, which runs thus:

As an owl loves a tree,  
As a cat loves a mouse,  
As a dog loves a bone,  
As a man loves a woman,  
With all his heart,  
With all his soul,  
With all his might,  
With all his strength,  
With all his wit,  
With all his cunning,  
With all his guile,  
With all his craft,  
With all his art,  
With all his power,  
With all his might,  
With all his strength,  
With all his wit,  
With all his cunning,  
With all his guile,  
With all his craft,  
With all his art,

Now enter the Assistant Torturer of the Tower, who looks up and says:

"O! you! You may go away if you like, I don't want you, you know."

The answer:  
"Haven't you anything to say to me?"

She replies:  
"O, yes! Are the birds all caged? The wild beasts all littered down? Is lack of chains, bolts and bars in good order? Is little ease sufficiently uncomfortable? Are racks, piners and thumb-screws all ready for work? Ugh! you brute!"

He rejoins:  
"These allusions to my professional duties are in doubtful taste. I don't become Head Jailer because I like head-jailing. I didn't become Assistant Torturer because I like assistant-torturing."

A conversation ensues in which he expresses jealousy of her attentions to a prisoner, Col. Fairfax, who is to be beheaded that evening. This is interrupted by the chorus of yeomen, citizens, women and neighbors in the quaint costume of the period, headed by Sgt. Meryll, the father of Phoebe. The chorus glorifies the prisoner and his wife, and the torturer and his wife. The torturer and his wife enter. The torturer, who is interrupted by the chorus, sings a ballad glorifying his own work in these words:

The screw may twist and the rack may turn,  
And man may bleed and man may burn,  
The London Tower and all its towers,  
We keep a solemn watch and ward.

All exit but Phoebe and her father, who develop the fact that Fairfax once saved the Count's life. The latter's son, long absent and unknown to the town, is hourly expected. A new yeoman and arrives while the dialogue proceeds. After a song from the other eulogistic of the son, he is also mentioned of the debt of gratitude the family owe Fairfax, so agrees to conceal himself until his prisoner shall pass, with his hand beheaded, for the newly-arrived son. After Fairfax is presumed to have escaped a trial and the Count to the refrain:

And shall we reckon risks we run  
To save the life of such an one?

Phoebe is then leaving for hiding when she is taken to the custody of the tower, with Fairfax and guard, en route to the condemned man's cell. He hears his doom bravely, and says to the Sergeant:

"In this happy little community death, when he comes, does so in a punctual and business-like fashion, and like a country gentleman, gives due notice of his advent, that no one may be taken unaware."

Phoebe then gives a ballad, beginning:

Read a book in which occur these lines:  
What kind of plant have I who perish in July?  
I might have been the peach-bloss in June.

She then informed the tower commandant that he has a son to ask of his kinsman, and will succeed him in title and estates, providing he dies unmarried, and whom he dislikes. As he is led away the commandant agrees to provide him a wife if he can find one willing to become a widow within a few hours.

Then enter Meryman and the maid, who are engaged to marry, and pursued by a crowd. The farmer who talks throughout in quaint language, such as Shakespeare's line, clowns, fools, etc., pauses. The yeomen have a patter duet, the refrain of which is:

I have a sorry song to sing,  
O! lady, highly, nursery me! Jack-a-dare!  
This attracts the attention of the commandant, who promises that his ward shall be the Crude. With the chorus singing:

Hey, you maiden! Will you wed  
A man about to lose his head?

A comic scene ensues where, like Koko in the "Mikado," Grossmith Meryman conspires to give up the lady for a time, soon to be a widow. Fairfax, who has been obtaining the key, the marriage takes place immediately, after which the maid Fairfax has become the supposed son. Meryman and the Commandant next have a patter song to divert the former's attention, when the marriage and wedding proceed. Soon re-enter the maid with a recitative and ballad beginning:

Oh! how I am a bride! Ah! little girl,  
That heaven in this corner as the gladness  
That lovers have to that poet sing,  
That brings them to me but gold and sad-ness!

A wedding song all unknown save in this wise:  
Today he dies! today he dies!

And ending:  
Alas! Alas!  
I wish there be  
Would scarce complain so that they could  
To half an hour about to widowhood!

Then Fairfax is, with song and chorus,

introduced as the jailer's son. The maid, who had not previously seen the face of him whom she wedded, immediately falls in love with the supposed son, yet her real husband. In the midst of music enters Phoebe, who rushes to embrace her supposed brother, which puzzled the real Fairfax personating him. But, taking the cue, a comic recitative follows with a trio in which the Torturer takes part as welcoming a brother in law who is to die. This scene is followed by a whimsical one in which the real Fairfax, as the new yeoman son, has gone after himself to bring the prisoner into the presence of the commandant. The bell is tolling and the chorus sings:

The prisoner comes to meet his doom—  
The block, the headsman, and the tomb.  
Which is interrupted by the entrance of Fairfax as the son and the yeoman, who announce:

We've hunted him, we've hunted him,  
The man we sought, as truth will show,  
The man we sought with anxious care.

Of private business.

The act ends with a frenzied ensemble, in which the commandant bewails his negligence, the maid her ill luck in still being a wife and cannot marry the counter-son, and Meryman his loss of a sweetheart; she faints in her real husband's arms, all the others rush off to hunt for the fugitive, leaving the husband and wife, each unaware they are so, and the guest in London in possession of the stage. Two days elapse, and the second act opens with a chorus of women, wardens, yeomen, and the contralto dame, announcing the unsuccessful search, followed by a comic dialogue between the Torturer and Meryman, at one losing his captive and the other a wife. A patter song in Gilbert's best vein follows, beginning:

Is a light-hearted loon,  
Running to five long verses in fetching double rhymes, when Fairfax, alias the son, and the maid, have the stage alone in the duet and he with a solo:

Afterwards sung to an unknown bride,  
Forgotten and left,  
Ah! is not married,  
Prisoner still!

He is soon joined by Sergeant, his supposed father, and the contralto dame, who is trying to marry the widower. Sergeant, in course of conversation with Fairfax, informs on the dame's account of the maid's mutterings in her sleep that the latter is his unknown bride, and he exults in song. Meanwhile, to absolve himself, the warden pretends to have just shot Fairfax, swimming the Thames. All in the secret fear it is the real son who is killed, and in a charm everybody drags the river. At this juncture a maliciously delayed pardon for Fairfax arrives. He and the son enter in their true character, and all is joy except to Meryman, who has lost his wife, and to Sergeant, who has lost to marry the hated dame; and to Phoebe and the torturer, who have also wedded and feel marriage to be indeed a failure. The maid and Fairfax are especially happy. All the unwelcome has been illustrated with songs, concerted pieces and choruses. The curtain drops over Meryman Grossmith, who swoons from despair. The plot and libretto show ingenious situations, an apt burlesque of ideas and taking rhythms. The dialogue is intrinsically witty, rather than humorous, and successive contrapoints of whimsicality period all without a break in interest for a moment.

But now for the music and players. When the audience departed it was with the unanimous conviction that the new composition presented Sullivan's best opera work in his serious, although perhaps it will not prove so popular with the masses as some of his previous efforts. The general character of the music is in the line of his uniform ability to suit the ideas and situation conveyed by the libretto. The overture opened with a kettledrum tap expressive of the firing of a Tower gun, and was instantly followed by a military march, with the brasses predominating. It then turned into a pathetic waltz movement from the Duke, and up to the waltz, and the music, and thereafter skinned the essence from the best themes throughout the opera. The composer conducted, cheers welcoming him to his new triumph.

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## SAD FATE OF MRS. SELIG.

How Dr. Andrews Extracted Her Teeth, While Her Husband Held Her Wrists.

The Woman Suffers Terrible Agony and Dies Next Morning.

[Halifax Herald.]

The inquest on the exhumed body of Mrs. William Selig, at Caledonia corner, Queens, resulted in the recital of a sad narrative of the death of that lady. The inquest was held by Dr. Harlow, the post mortem was made by Dr. Jacques and the stomach is to be analyzed by Dr. Lawson. John Naylor watched by the case for S. P. C. In the course of his evidence, William Selig, husband of the deceased, said: "I asked Dr. Andrews if he thought my wife was strong enough to take either or if it would hurt her to take either. He replied, 'It won't hurt her to take either.' While he was preparing a piece of pasteboard in the shape of a funnel, which he afterwards used to administer the ether, I again asked if it would hurt my wife to take ether. He answered, 'No, but I would rather take her teeth out without ether. He told me to hold my wife's hands. I stood on the left side of my wife, a little to the front, and took hold of her wrists so that they could turn in my hands. It was my wife's wish to take the ether. She struggled very hard before she went under it or went to sleep. She was perfectly under its influence before Dr. Andrews began to extract the teeth. I think he had about seven when she began to struggle. About this time she said, 'I am awake now.'"

"DON'T TAKE ANY MORE TEETH OUT."

I then let go of her hands. The doctor told me to hold her hands again. I did so and I think he took out two or three more teeth. When he told me to take hold of her hands at this time he said 'Damn it, hold her hands,' in an angry tone, and then in a mild tone, 'If you please.' After he gave you something to ease the pain, my wife showed him with her finger where there were more teeth or parts of teeth to come out. He took out two pieces. My wife said there was still one back tooth remaining. The doctor felt and said that there was not. She then said her gums hurt. The doctor said, 'I think I can give you something to ease the pain.' He then got a small case like a pocket-book, from which he took an instrument composed of glass and metal. Water and a teaspoon were brought and he poured some of the contents of a small glass bottle into a teaspoonful of water. What he took from the bottle appeared to be a white powder. He then took some of the water out of the spoon, put it into the instrument, ran the needle into my wife's left arm and injected the fluid. This operation he repeated. I forgot to say that when the doctor said he could give her something to ease the pain, he hesitated and said,

"WHY DO I HAVE IT IF I DON'T USE IT?"

This was before he injected the fluid. With the exception of complaining about the soreness of her mouth, my wife was perfectly sensible and all right. When the doctor ran the needle into her arm she said, 'Is there no other place you can hurt me?' Just before the doctor injected the first fluid I said, 'Doctor, do you think that will hurt her?' He said, 'No; it is only to ease the pain.' My wife nor I did not ask the doctor to give her anything to ease the pain. The doctor never said at this time that he feared there was internal hemorrhage. In about fifteen minutes my wife went into the bedroom and lay down. In about ten minutes she felt sleepy. I told the doctor, and he said to let her go to sleep. In about an hour after the injection was given she went to sleep. After she had been sleeping a while she began to sweat about the temples and forehead, and commenced to sigh—a heavy sigh. The moaning and sighing increased, and I called the doctor's attention. He said she was weak. The sighing and moaning continued, and about 9 o'clock the doctor went into the bedroom and tried to wake her, but could not. He shook her, he asked me for a pin, saying he wanted to prick the flesh so as to arouse her. I gave him a needle, and saw him with the hand with it against my wife's arm and suppose he was pricking the arm. He went to look for his ammonia, as he said, but had none, and asked me if I had any. I said no, but sent out and got part of a bottle of Minard's liniment, which has a great deal of ammonia in it. The doctor applied it by rubbing it across the face under her nose, and by holding the bottle under her nose. It had no effect except that

THE MOANING BECAME LOUDER.

The doctor was to and fro from the kitchen to the bedroom until about 11 o'clock, when the moaning ceased. The doctor said, 'She is all right now.' She was still lying unconscious, and breathing easy. The doctor said, 'We can go to bed now; when she wakes up she will be as bright as a button. The doctor then went to bed upstairs. "My wife continued to be in the same state till about 2:30 next morning, when I noticed a change. She gasped. I felt her pulse and found it weak. I ran upstairs and told the doctor. He said he would be right down. I went down ahead of him. When I got to the bedroom I went over to the bed, looked at my wife and found she was not breathing and was dead. The doctor was right after me, and I said to him, 'My God, doctor, Minnie is dead!' He replied, 'Oh, no! I felt her pulse, and he said, 'Well, I believe she is.' The doctor then dressed himself and left the house about 3 o'clock, immediately after knowing that she was dead. I went out and got the assistance of the neighbors. When I called the doctor he listened at her heart and said, 'It is too bad.' He did not try to resuscitate her."

To Mr. Naylor—When the doctor was taking out my wife's teeth I said, "Oh, doctor." He said sympathy and extracting teeth don't go together. It was at this time that I said, "Doctor, don't be so rough." Before the doctor gave my wife ether he did not examine her lungs or heart in any way. Dr. Andrews has been attending my wife more or less for the past two years. He attended her for long trouble—bleeding of the lungs. I did not hear the doctor tell my wife that she was not in a fit state to take ether and I do not know if

he ever having done so. I never heard that he had told her that.

To the jury—My wife at the time that the teeth were extracted was apparently in better health than I had seen her for three years past.

The following letter was read and put in as evidence:

Dublin Shore, Sept. 18th, 1888.

Mr. Selig: Sir,—No one person sympathizes with you more than I do, because I always regarded you as one of my best friends and would do more for you than for any man that I know. Now to suppose that I would do anything to injure you would be to suppose that I was a most ungrateful and selfish man. You know better than that, because you know how I have used you in years past. Now, to think that the greatest injury and wrong that I have suffered should come from your hands. It is too much to bear. You know I would not injure you. You know that I would do more for you than any other doctor in the country. I always spared you and you know it. Now

TO HAVE MY REPUTATION RUINED

from your house—it is too hard. I told your wife when you were at your work that she was not fit to take ether—that she had serious trouble with her lungs. She replied that she was determined not to have her teeth out without ether—that she had taken ether and was not afraid of it. I was afraid, and all the time I was preparing to give her ether I was cross at myself for doing what I felt was risky just to please my patients. I felt that I was doing wrong, still I did not give a full portion of ether because she came out of it before all the ether was out, but I am afraid she struggled too hard and ruptured some lung blood vessel and bled internally because she sank so fast and gradually, and I know that I gave her nothing to produce it. Why, man, I will take before your eyes six times as much as I gave your wife and it will have no effect. If your wife took too much of anything it was ether because

SHE SHOULD NOT HAVE TAKEN ANY,

and I tried to persuade her to do without it, but she was obstinate, and I wanted to please and satisfy her, and do all I could for her. Now I get my pay for it—my reputation ruined by false reports, that could have come from no one but yourself. I told you that I gave something to counteract the effects of the ether, but I could not foresee an injury, or probable rupture of a lung blood-vessel, during her struggle with you. I cannot account for her sinking in any other way. Do you suppose for one moment that I do not know the dose to give a patient at this time of life? Death comes in many different ways, and when a lung is gone what can you expect but a rupture of a lung blood-vessel. How much more charitable and Christian like to attribute her death to cause like that than to blame me for her death.

I GAVE NO DOSE STRONG ENOUGH TO KILL, SO HELP ME GOD.

It takes repeated doses to take life. Do you know that? Is there no other way for life to cease but by a dose of medicine? You know that your wife struggled hard enough to rupture a blood-vessel. How ready you were to blame me for your wife's weakness. I told her alone, and in earnest, the day that I left your house for the Malabar mines, not to take ether, but she was obstinate, and in order to please I gave it against my own convictions, and now I am reaping my reward for my effort to please all parties concerned. I know what I will do in future. My sad experience teaches me how much faith to place in friendship. Just as long as some advantage, pecuniary or otherwise, is gained so long I can depend upon friendship. I am sorry, Will, that such damnable reports should have sprung from your house because I know that they could not have originated without your assistance. I told you that I gave no opium or morphia, and I trusted that you would believe me.

DO YOU THINK THAT DEATH CANNOT COME WITHOUT POISON,

and do you think that I gave your wife poison? You said as much. Is that what I deserve from you. God help me to look out in future upon whom I place my affections.



